IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The News by the City of New York Off Cape Race.

Our London, Paris and Berli Correspondence.

The American War the Lead ag Question in Diplomatic, Polit acal and Military Circ' es.

Napoleon's Policy Towa As Italy, England and Mexico Regule' .ed by its Progress.

What the F Tussian Officers Think of LeClellan's Position.

Official Opinion in France, England and Spain on the Invasion of Mexico.

ar. Slidell Again Visits the Emperor of France,

We publish this morning full telegraphic details of the n news brought by the City of New York, which arrived at Cape Race on Saturday. The advices in ample sypopsis of the points of the report was given ERALD yesterday (Sunday) morning, but our

ommercial and political telegrams of to-day will be numed of importance notwithstanding.

Our European correspondence, by the Europa, from ondon, Paris and Berlin—also published to-day—will be read with interest, revealing, as it does, how serious-and-extensively the American war crisis has affected

ty on the bill relative to the removal of a portion of ents of the British Museum. The Paris Bourse was flat. Rentes were lower at 70f.

paigning order, occupied the line of the Lag

hip City of Washington, from New York

ublic so sagacious as that to which the journal, which hese grotesque self contradictions within the space of days. The sure sign of a failure is that, in this icle newspaper pack, as invariably happens when cajoled or consoled. Even our advocate, the Daily News, ines itself, for the first time, to mere statement of the incidents, without a taunt of exultation. So fair an opportunity of a "business" bit at the Times' blundering could be foregone, but from a deep sense of the sour humor of the city. Nor is there the least response to the hope the rederate of the sour penning the conquered port and forwarding cotton. Even cotton seems forgotten in the angry disappointment. The boon, for which catensibly the English throatened your block ade, and for want or which a whole region of the Island is starving, does not find a single organ to hall or even to notice it. So far, Indeed, from wishing it, the care of the Fines is to advise the Southerners to blockade the blockaders, shut off the plantations from the conquered port and river. Not made to the control of the state of of the state

PARIS, May 16, 1862.

rest, and been the subject of much comment in Paris. It accords perfectly with the tenor of the articles publishof which I forwarded to you. That about that time there were negotiations in progress between this government and the British Cabinet in relation to an active intervention there is no doubt, and it is believed that since the reception of M. Mercier's report, and the news of the taking of New Orleans, they have been recommenced, perhaps upon a slightly modified basis.

Count de Persigny, the Minister of the Interior, is to can affairs. If this be so, and it is so believed in well informed quarters, it is not difficult to imagine the general nature of the propositions which the commissioner will have to make. Persigny has from the first been in favor of the recognition of the South, and the intervention, if necessary, of France. He it is who controls the columns of the Constitutionnel, which, since the war began, has been one of the most active partinans of the South. Persigny's long residence in England, where he is very popular and very intimate with the leading men, and where he imbibed, in no small degree, the English feeling of hatred toward the United States, gives his septointment to this mission by the Emperor a great degree of importance. You may rest assured that the Emperor Napoleon has not the slightest particle of mawkish sentimentality about this matter, and will act in it just as he thinks is beat for his interest.

In this connection it is interesting to mention that since the Mercier affair has made so much noise he has had another (meffectual, of course) interview with John Sildell. Of this there is no doubt. There is something in the wind, and it is very certain that the question of intervention forms a prominent topic of conversation in official circles. Day before yesterday, indeed, a rumor was affect that the Suprem had at length decided to recognize the Southern confederate. After some trouble I succeeded in tracing the story to its source. A lady of respectability and standing in society, who has a son in New Orleans, in the Confederate army, was at a soirce at the residence of the Minister of War a few evenings since, and she positively asserts that in answer to some anxious inquiries on her part the limitar positively asserts that the property. I heard decided to recognize the South within the month of May.

The capture of New Orleans still forms a prominent topic of conversation. Besides the large commercial interest which hope to be benefitted by it, there are a number of residents of New Orleans, now i leave for London to-morrow, and it is highly probable that the object of his mission is connected with Ameri-can affairs. If this be so, and it is so believed in well

PARIS, May 16, 1962.

Rotian Policies Affecting the Cause of the United States in England—Palmerston Afraid of the Cause of the United States in England—Palmerston Afraid of the Cause of the Island of Sardinia and the Entraordinary Proceedings in Mexico—British Projuctions Likely to Ossue England to Aid the Emperor and Jef. Davis—Object of Count Persigny's Visit to London—Effect of the Pall of New Orleans, do. In my last letter I mentioned the fact that France would withdraw her troops from Rome, but that she would not do so until she had secured an equivalent. I mentioned Sardinia as that equivalent. You will no doubt notice by this week's files of papers that by this time it is generally affirmed that Napoleon has no intention of leaving Victor Emanuel untramneted in his cherished plan of a united Italy until he (Napoleon) shall have so, cured something nice for himself. The Palmerston Cabinet are anacyed at the visit of Prince Napoleon to Naples. They recall to mind that a similar visit proceded the cession of Nice and Savoy, and they are distrustful; so much so as to halt in those negotiations about the recognition of the rebellious States of the Union, which Napoleon fondly deemed all sattled—I mosan the negotiations. fondly deemed all settled-I mean the negotiations. To add to this indecision on the part of the Cabinet of

were his vassals, and that he carries out his

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The English journals continue to expatiate on the retreat from Yorktown and the fall of New Orleans.

The London Times treats the retreat from Yorktown as a great reverse to the Confederates, and says if Richmond is captured it will be a tremendous victory to the federals. It metaphorically enlarges on the difficulties that must arise in governing the South when the feder rals, by continued victories, have brought the secession

ists within their power.

The London News says although the fail of New Or ists within their power.

The London News says although the fail of New Orleans in a military sense cannot be overrated, it is of far greater importance in its social, commercial and political results, as the possession of the Mississippi opens the way for the industrial energy of freedom, and altogether destroys the political position and territorial prestige of the Southern confederacy. The great territories of the West are lost to the slave confederation, and this alone is a suitable recomponse for all that has been spent on the war. It is an enormous gain, not only for the Union, but for Europe, for humanity and civilization. It praises the North for conducting the struggle as free citizons ought to do.

In mether article the London News defends the financial policy of the North from the calumnies of its foes. It says their financial position furnishes a striking proof of the constancy of a free people, the tree wisdom of their relieves relying on that censtancy.

The London Heraki shows grounds under which, after the decision of events at Corinth, New Orleans may be recaptured. It regards the possession of New Orleans as of the most vital political and commercial importance to the South.

The London Post thinks the present position of affairs eminently favorable for effecting a compromise acceptable to both, but admits that it will be no easy task to reconcile the requirements of both.

The Liverpool Post regards the war virtually at an end, and locks for the proclamation of peace at any moment.

The captain of the steamer Bermuda, in a letter to

and, and looks for the proclamation of peace at any moment.

The captain of the steamer Bermuda, in a letter to his captain of the steamer Bermuda, in a letter to his owners, protests against her seizure while she was going from Bermuda to Nassau, and represents it to have taken place in British waters. He, however, hears testimony as to the gentlemanly conduct of his captors. The United States frigate Constellation left Algesiras on the 6th for the eastward. The Tuscarors remained there, and the Sumer at Gibraltar.

In the House of Commens Mr. Disraell, in a party speech against the continued heavy expenditure, and questioning the cordial relations of France and England, referred to the relations of the English and French ambassadors at Washington, and reasserted that, notwithstanding the ministerial denials, receive existed between them, and it would be proved on the publication of documents.

them, and it would be proved on the publication of documents.

Lord Palmerston, in response, again asserted that Mr. Disraell was misinformed, and that Lord Lyons and M. Mercier were acting together with the atmost corticality, as if they were representatives of one Power.

Earl Russell, is submitting the new treaty with America on the slave trade to the House of Lords, bore testimony to the efforts of President Lincoln's government to put a stop to the traffic.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post gives a rumer that the Franch government has decided to with nothing confirms this. There was more activity at Lyons, under the news of the recent Union successes in America.

America.

The Invastom of Mexico.

FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE FOLICY OF SPAIN.

(From the Paris Moniteur, May 16.]

Accounts from Mexico to the 11th uit, received via Havana, state that after conferences, in which the plenipotentiaries of the allied Powers could not come to an understanding, General Prim announced his determination to re-embark with his troops, and applied to the Captain General of Cuba to send him the necessary transports. Marshal Serrano, after having consulted with the civil and military authorities of Havana, did not think proper to accede to the application, and requested General General General of the Spanish expeditionary corps, in case General Prim should persist in his project. The French troops were to repass the Chiquibuite on the 20th, to immediately cerumence hostilitées.

LORD FALMERSTON EXPLAINS THE LATE NEGOTIATIONS.

In the House of Commons on the 16th of May, Sir G. Bowyer asked the First Lord of the Treasury what infermation her Majesty's government had received respecting the occupation of Maxico by France, and the intentions of the French government regarding Mexico.

Lord Palescand

have received from Sir Charles Wyke, our Minister at Mexico, it appears that it was the intention of the Fronc is corps to advance to the city of Mexico. No advance, however, up to that time, had been made; but that was their intention. With regard to what the intention of the French government may be, I can only refer the honorable baronet to the convention of October, as recording the intentions of the three Powers to undertake to make common action in Mexico. It is not for a minister of the British crown to speak in any way other than this of the intentions of a foreign government. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps it may be satisfactory to add to my answer that by a despatch from Sir Charles Wyke, dated the 13th of last month, it appears he expected at the 17th of that month to have an interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Mexican government, for the purpose of conducing a convention for the satisfaction of the British claims. (Hear, hear.) My noble friend at the head of the Foreign Department considers he will be quite prepared to lay the paiers connected with the transactient in Mexico upon the table of the House; and, that being the case, perhaps the honorable gentleman the member for Horsham (Mr. Fitzgerald), who has given notice of a motion on this subject, will consent to postpons the motion.

Mr. Fitzgerald wished to know whether they might expect the papers to be laid on the table within a short time?

Mr. Fitzgerald wished to know whether they might expect the papers to be laid on the table within a short time?

Lord Palmerston—Yes, I should say so.

BRITISH O'INION OF NAPOLEON'S CAMPAIGN.

[From the Loudon Times, May 15.]

Thus, by this sudden and unlooked-for transformation, France finds herself alone on the continent of America, committed to a war with a wast empire, whose very name excites the imagination and quickens the pulse. France has an undoubted casus bells against Merico, which he may without any violation of the law of nations prosecute to the winnet extremity. The difficulty which the distinct of the time of the time of nations prosecute to the winnet extremity. The difficulty which the distinct of the unnot extremity. The difficulty which the distinct of the unnot extremity. The difficulty which the distinct of the unnot extremity, the highest present removed. Absorbed in their own intestine brawls, the Anglo-Americans can do nothing to prevent the establishment on their frontiers of the most formidable neighbor who could possibly pitze himself there. Spain may probably view with much discontent the threatened occupation by France of a former dependency, to the loss of which she has never wholly resigned heresif, and which but a little while ago she entertained apparently no unreasonable hope of regaining. But Spain, although risen far above the decemptude of the earlier part of the century, is probably neither able nor willing to do more than withdraw from partnership in the French expedition. Three of the great Powers of Europe are, as Mr. Disraeli says, immersed in domestic difficulties, and unable to assert themselves in controlling the affairs of foreign countries. * * We can, however, with the utmost sincerity asswe the French nation that we view its occupation of Merico, on whatever terms it may take place, without the singhtest jectousy or the with and that we shall rejoice in its success. To Maxico itself a French occupation would be an almost unnicade benefit.

A PRAYER FROM CUBA FOR

A PRAYES FROM CUBA FOR PROTECTION FROM AMERICA.

[From the Paris Patrie, May 17.]

The principal inhabitants of Havana have addressed a petition to the Queen of Spain, in which they pray that the Spanish troops may continue to act in accord with the French in the question of Mexico. They point out in the document that it is for the interest of the colony that a strong and stable government should be established in Mexico, in order to precent that country from falling into the hands of the Americans, who would make it the basis of the Americans, who would make it the basis of their operations for hermifer gaining possession of the Antilles, and particularly of Havana. Marshal Serrano, it is said, supports the prayer of the petitioners. An aid-de-camp of the Marshal has arrived in Europe, from Havana, on his way to Madrid, charged with a special mission.

THE SPANISH CABINET IN COUNCIL. A council of the Spanish Ministers was held at the Royal Castle of Aranjuez on the 15th of May to discuss the affairs of Mexico.

Water twist declining.
Tea.—Higher prices demanded. Total export
0,241,000 ibs.
Exchange on London, 4s. 61/d.
Shanghar, April 5, 1862.

Gray sneedings active, on the first parties, and takes. Silk firm; but little doing. No. 3 Thatlee, 400 takes. Settlements during the last fortnight, 2,500 bales; export to date 60,300 bales. Exchange on London, 6s. 0%d. Exchange on India.

Commercial Intelligence. Liviercot, May 21, 1862. COTTON MARKET.

COTTON MARKET.

Sales of Monday and Tuesday 7,000 bales, of which
3,500 were to speculators and experiers. The market
close heavy and irregular with a decline of one-half of a
penny a one penny since Friday.

PROVISION MARKET.
Provisions generally very dull. Beef easier. Pork nominal. Bacon quiet, but steady. Lard firmer: sales at 41s. a 44s. Tailow dull at 45s.

at 41s. a 44s. Tailow dull at 46s
PRODUCE MARKET.
Ashes quiet at 33s. for pots. Resin dull; common 13s. 3d. a 13s. 6d. Spirits turpentine firm at 75s. Sugar quiet, but steady. Coffee quiet and downward. Rice steady and unchanged. Lioscot oil firmer: sales at 40s.
LONDON MARKETS.
ACKNOW, May 20, 1862.
Breadstuffs still declining. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Tea dull and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged. Tailow firmer: sales at 45s. 3d. Lioscot oil firmer: sales at 39s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

shares 3334 a 3434.

shares 33½ a 31½.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LAURENCO, May 22, 1862.

Cotton.—The market has recovered under the North
American's news, and prices advanced one-half penny,
closing quiet, however; sales of two days 9,000 bales,
including 3,500 to speculators and exporters.

Breadstaffs are nominal.

Provisions dull and unchanged.

Loynov, May 22, 1862.

Consols for money 93½ a 93½.

American securities dull and drooping.

The minimum rate of interest of the Bank of Englanda boen advanced to 3 per cent.

NEWS FROM SHIP ISLAND AND NEW ORLEANS.

Our Ship Island Correspondence.

Our Ship Island Correspondence.

Sup Island, Miss., May 25, 1862.

The Value of Ship Island—Its Pleatures in Summer Time—The Mortar Fleet—Arrival of the Baltic with a Northern Mail—More Captures—General Dow—Captures—Porter in Private, &c., &c.

It may be interesting to some of your readors to look over these lines in connection with the incidents of this place. It is comparatively dull to what it was previous to the taking of New Orleans. We then had about twenty thousand troops, all well drilled and in good discipline, awaiting, with anxious and willing hearts, the day when their services might be employed for more use than mere drilling.

good discipline, awaiting, with anxious and willing hearts, the day when their services might be employed for more use than mere drilling.

Ship Island is a barren, sandy, arid waste, as a residence, but, for a naval and military depot, is of some considerable importance to our government. A very formidable fort is already in course of construction. There is not yet finished. There are still troops on the island now, and they have the thermometer from 85 deg. to 95 deg. in the shade, with the additional pleasure of having the walls of the wooden houses ornamented by a living cover of flies, reminding a person who is the unfortunate occupant that his house may move off some day by magical wings. There are millions upon millions of flies; men as well as animals are almost devoured by them. The only native inhabitants of the island are two goats, which are great pets with our troops. At first they were very wild, and would flee from any approach; but now they will eat out of the hand. These animals were left by the robels in their flight when our troops took possession of this island. Nothing else of a living character was found, with the exception of the native flies; they emphatically value the yight of coursesion in avery pools and corper. with the exception of the native flies; they emphatically claim the right of possession in every nook and corner that even the rebels would not care to hold.

that even the rebels would not care to hold.

There is communication between New Orleans and this island three or four times a week, and the way is open both by Lake Pontchartrain and the Southwest Pasa. The Union people in New Orleans, at least a considerable number of them, are yet fearful of expressing their windown sentiments, from a dread of the rebet spies and assassins who still largely infest the city. The other day Gen. Butler, or rather the Prevest Court, sentenced one of these individuals.

The bomb flottila, or "bummers," as they are called, are a very singular sort of fieet. One morning they will all be here, and the next nowhere to be seen—appearing and disappearing as if by magic. They are light

all be here, and the next nowhere to be seen—appearing and disappearing as if by magic. They are light draught schooners, and selected carefully for their sailing qualities, which they possess in a superior degree, although they are of little use in that way when the weather is calm; but get them once into position, where they may be towed by steamers, and they are perfect "spit-ball devils," as I heard a darkey call them the other day. By an observation from sloft, with a glass, the exact distance where the shell drops and exploites may be perfectly noted: the angle once regulated, in smooth water, causes the shell to strike every time where it is wanted by one party and not by the other. However, by the eye alone, it is a little difficult for our officers to estimate the distance, they being new in the service. The saxtant is employed for approximately fixing a position, by taking the angles between any three points, which are generally found to be accurately laid down on the coast au recharts. When the object to be assuited is a large one

after several fires, throw the bomb near the work; but the sextant is the best method, when the officer is acquainted with the manner of measuring horizontal angles. When once in position, ican men do the work of destruction effectually. One mortar will throw twenty shells per hour, and it requires no sighting, provided the fuses and powder are all of the same quality. The wind will vary in the flight of the shell. These schooners, having thirteen-inch mortars, are all our old craft, which were employed in the usual vocation of trade before this rebellion broke out. They are built in with solid foundations under the mortars. Commodore Porter, I was informed, originate. In any prepared them ready other country he would be made an admiral on the spot. Let us trust that our government will do well by him. He has shown the true American tact and pluck in this mortar fleet. Mr. Gordes, assistant in the United States Coast Survey, who was in command of the steamer Sachem, laid out the survey for the use of the mortar beats under fire from both forts, and planted signals at distances which he calculated and proved correct.

On the 15th inst. our fleet and army had a new arrival in the noble United States transport steamer Baltic, under command of the popular Captain Joseph J. Comstock. Many hearts have been made glad by this arrival. She brought ammunition for the navy, a very large mail, and many parcels and bundles, little sweet-membrances from loved ones at home in the shape, size and form of every imaginable thing, from a pin to a cake, many welcome epistles from father, mother, sister, brother and the little blackeyed Mariss. A number of rumors were carried about on the arrival of the Baltio—some said, with two thousand troops; others, with fresh provisions; and others said with supplies for the army, &c. Every one who could get a boat went off to the steamer for the most particular purpose of obtaining copies of New York papers. We received from Purser Julian Allen a copy of the New York Heksath. He said that th two thousand troops; others, with resh provisions; and others said with supplies for the army, &c. Every one who could get a boat went off to the steamer for the most particular purpose of obtaining copies of New York papers. We received from Purser Julian Allen a copy of the New York Herana. He said that thanks were due to the gentlemen who publish the papers; they were the ones who sent them liberally, free of charge, for the less fortunate who could get no news except it was brought by some steamer.

The steamer Octorara, which was built as a flagship for Commodore Porter, has arrived, and the Harriet Lane, which was temporarily used as his own ship, has gone to cruise off Mobile.

Large fires are to be seen over on the other points almost every evening; rebels destroying property. Several schooners and small craft have been taken with cotton as prices. The sloops New Eagle, Sarah and Annie, all from Mobilo, were brought alongside the Battic, and their cargoes, consisting of cotton and turpentine, transferred to that steamer.

The old high pressure New Orleans steamboats, smoking and puffing along, remind me of happier days, when I was for the first time in the Crescent City. Blessed hours were they.

I have conversed with some female prisoners.

The old high pressure New Orleans steamboats, smoking and pulling along, remind me of happier days, when I was for the first time in the Crescent City. Blessed hours were they.

I have conversed with some female prisoners. Some have suckling babes at their breasts; other little ones who just begin to walk and chatter, innocent little creatures famished with hunger, rags hardly sufficient to cover their little bodies, barefooted, whose parents came in and gave themselves up to the colonel in command to keep them from starvation. These little ones and the parents look as if they have seen better days, and cannot as yet realize the authors and perpetrators of their wrongs, who have brought/desolation upon herefore many, many a happy home. Those wild leaders of secsion, may God have mercy on their souls!

Captain Porter, with his first officer, Lieutenant B. Brown, who has just arrived in the Octorara, Commoders Petter's flagship, with several naval friends, had a social little dinner party on board the Ealtic, where the conversation, of course, was on the fight—war and nothing else. The party included your humble servant, and it was a very happy gathering. Captain Porter said that before the war commenced some one arked his advice—what he would or should do. "If," he replied, "you are a man, show it when your flag, your country, calls. Then there should be no question what to do by a man; but do your duty, and that at once, without any hesitation."

The steamer McClellan arrived here on Monday evening at seven or clock, and left for New Orleans at four o'clock the next morning. To-day a poor fisherman came down from the city and reported that he had to pay ten dollars for a pass. I believe that our government does not make this charge; so where does the money go to?

In allusion to the steamer Ealtic, I might also add that she brought the largest quantity of ammunition that ever was put in any ship. One would hardly suppose she could hold so much. Bosides, her immense cargo was discharged in a quarter of the time

some and the state of the boltoman is also small round table, and in this style he received us. The purser applograced for the lateness of the hut, and the Commodore replied that he was always willing and ready to do work; and he said it and did it in such a pleasant way that it only proved his assertion more than complimentary. We stlyed there an hour and a half, during which he entertained us with his amiable and interesting conversation; so much so that we could have remained there the rest of the night.

What the Papers Say of the Military Commandant of the City. [From the New Orleans True Delta, May 21.]

FROGLAMATION OF GENERAL SHEPLEY.

We cannot to-day make a review of the able, temperate, eminently proper and most acceptable proclamation of General G. F. Shepley, the federal military commandant of New Orleans. We shall do so, however, if possible, to morrow. The difficulties we labor under for want of material are known, and we are sure are fully appreciated by the thousands of citizons who daily welcome the Frue Delta in their houses; and to this cause plained to the public in our commented on and unexplained to the public in our commented on and unexplained to the public in our commented on and unexplained to the public in our commented of the public in continuous condition of our step at that time all must decrept our regrets are at once useless and unexplained to the public in continuous condition of our step at that time all must decrept our regrets are at once useless and unexplained to the public in continuous continuous

surances of the Military Commandant, to the effect that the peaceable citizens of New Orleans shall receive at his hands the most ample protection to their persons, their property and their honor; and that the entire population of the city are assured that the restoration of the authority of the United States is the re-establish ment of peace, and and morality, safety to life, liberty and property and given of the Grescent City, under and proof..., under the law, and the guarantee of the entry prosperity and glory of the Crescent City, under the protection of the American government and constitution." To promote these ends the Commandant promises to use his most stremuous efforts, and to their consummation invites "the co-operation of his fellowfeith zens of New Orleans," from whom, he remarks, he will be happy to receive written or oral suggestions touching the welfare and good government thereof.

The order is written in a clear and perspicuous style and leaves no room for doubt as to the nature and character of the government under which we are temporarily to live.

Among the thousands of insults and assaults that the Union soldiers are subjected to in the streets of New orded in the newspapers, the more particularly as their publication would not comport either with the feelings of the publishers or their readers. A few, however, find their way into some of the journals, which are prints do to represent a portion of what is called city life. Wo give them in order that our readers may find some justification for General Butler's order in relation to a number of the "ladies" of the Crescent City:—

ber of the "ladies" of the Crescent City:—

A NEPHEW VISITS HIS AUNT.

A highly respectable lady was called to her door by the ringing of the bell the other morning. She was there met by a handsome officer in a neat uniform, with hand outstretched. "Aunt, don't you know me! I come as a friend." Here he was cut short by the lady starting back as from a fend. "I know you not in that uniform you are no friend or blood of mine; begone this instant." The officer suddenly retired; the lady, withdrawing the re chamber, gave vent to her feelings in bitter tears, and was so affected as to border on alarming illness. It had been but a year or two since she was on a visit to the officer's parents, her own blood relations, and the fond memory of the past and bitter realities of the present entirely overpowered her womanly sensibilities.

WILL NOT RECOGNIZE A FRIEND.

repind in simple, but semimate, words, 'r cost a loss you, sir;' and on he passed.

THE "LADIES" FOOLED.

Two splendidly uniformed officers were enjoying a ride in our street cars, and were greatly astenished to find that, although they were frequently stopped by ladies, yet not one had got in. This occurring so often, they aliast inquired of the driver.—"Sir, what is the meaning of this, why is it that the ladies never get in the cars?"
"Sirs," replied the driver, "you are federal officers, and they don't exactly like your company." Each officers stared at the other—mute and grave astonishment; at last their risibilities could be contained no longer, and they burst into a wild laugh. Their merriment in part subsiding, one of them spoke:—"We are not federal, but French officers; are entirely too gallant to deprive the ladies of their ride, and will therefore retire." And, suit, ing the action to the word, they left the cars and proceeded on their way on foot, meditating on the "course of human events."

[From the New Orleans Picayune, May 22.]

BARK OF COMMERCE,
NEW ORLEANS, May 21, 1862.

In ebedience to the order of Major General Butler,
this bank will discontinue the receipt and the purchase
of Confederate States Treasury notes on and after the
27th inst.

of Confederate States Treasury notes on and after the 27th inst.

With : I persons who have or may make deposite therein, under a special written centract, good faith will be kept and payments made as usual, pursuant to the term of such contract.

Since the discredit of shinplasters, this bank has issued, to a very small amount, notes of the denomination of one, two, three and five dollars, more for convenience than for profit; and will continue to do so on the terms prescribed by Major General Butler in his published order, giving them out at par for city and State notes, and for current bank notes, redoemable in the same description of paper, when it can be procured. The clause inserted on the face of the bills—"Payable in city bank notes six months after the termination of the present warr"—is to assure the public that they will ultimately be redeemed at par with gold and silver, which will assuredly be done as soon as the banks generally resume specie payments, and to guard against a scarcity of other small current notes which may arise from the banks refusing to issue small notes.

JACOB BARKER.

HOPE PLANTATION, May 15, 1862. Jacob Barker, Esq. .—Dear Shr.—This will introduce to your favorable notice Mr. Edward Poche, the overseer of this place, who visits the city to search for some of our slaves who ran away last night. Any assistance you

can render him will be reciprocated with pleasure should an opportunity offer. Yours, respectfully, W. L. ADAMS.

New Orleans, May 21, 1862.

W. L. ADAMS, Esq., at the Hope Plantation:—Dram. Six—in reply to your letter of the 18th inst. I have to inform you that Mr. Poche leaves this day with a pass from the military authorities, on his return, with two of your boys. The other he could not find. I advanced him on your account fifty dollars to pay expenses, which you will, when coavenient, return. The freedom with which passports are granted must convince all of the good faith of General Butler. Allow me, dear sir, to solicit for those deluded boys your clemency. Kindness will have a much better effect on the whole human race than severity. Very respectfully, your obedfent servant,

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LLEVIATOR.—DR. BRIGGS' NEWLY INVENTED A. Corn and Bunion Alleviator is a harmless and certain cure for corns, bunions, do. 25 and 50 cents and 31 per box. Seat by mail on receipt of price, and 6 cents. Sold by druggista. Dr. J. BRIGGS, proprietor and practical chiropodist, 212 Broadway.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PÍLLS. These Pills have been used by over FORTY MILLIONS HUMAN BEINGS. They have a WORLD WIDE

WORLD WIDE

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